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MONUMENT AT GERMANTOWN

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON

H. R. 9137

SAMUEL W. McCALL, MASSACHUSETTS, *Chairman*
E. L. HAMILTON, MICHIGAN
CHARLES H. BURKE, SOUTH DAKOTA
WILLIAM M. HOWARD, GEORGIA
CHARLES R. THOMAS, NORTH CAROLINA
MALCOLM E. RIDEOUT, JR., *Clerk*

61ST CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

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MONUMENT AT GERMANTOWN.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY,
Tuesday, May 10, 1910.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. Samuel W. McCall (chairman) presiding.

STATEMENT OF HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of your bill, Mr. Moore?

Mr. MOORE. H. R. 9137.

The CHAIRMAN. That bill provides for an appropriation of $30,000 as a part contribution toward the erection of a monument at Germantown, Pa., in commemoration of the founding of the first permanent German settlement in America. We will be glad to hear you, Mr. Moore.

Mr. MOORE. The provisions of this bill are very plain and simple. It proposes that the Government shall contribute $30,000 on condition that $30,000 shall be raised outside, and that the work shall proceed under the direction of the Secretary of War, the governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and the president of the National German-American Alliance, and that after the construction of the monument there shall be no expense to the Government of the United States, but that the care and keeping of the said monument shall be and remain with the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Chairman, realizing the pressure upon all Members of Congress at this time, and particularly those of the Library Committee, who are mostly chairmen of committees, I appreciate the very great courtesy that you show us this morning in calling this meeting. The gentlemen who will be presented to you come from a distance. They are representatives of that great body of American citizens who are descendants from the first German settlers and who have contributed as much to the welfare of this country as those who came from any of the older countries. The great value and public service of the German immigrant can not be underestimated. To-day I think we shall be able to show you that there were in the original settlement of Germans in this country those of whom the descendants of that particular band and all other native Americans may well be proud. Their contributions to the substantial welfare of the country, their adherence to the law, their devotion to the domestic tie, their contributions to industry, to literature, and to science and the arts, all seem to justify the establishment of some memorial in honor of the forefathers of the German race in America.

I had hoped the president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the former governor of Pennsylvania, who is a distinguished scholar,

might be present, and had arranged that he should be here, but unfortunately he has been detained and we are unable to present him. But at his instance I shall, with your permission, read a letter which he has very hurriedly indited for this occasion. It comes from Pennypacker's Mills, Schwenksville, Pa., and is dated May 7, 1910.

My Dear Moore: I much regret that I shall not be able to appear before the congressional committee on Tuesday in behalf of a monument at Germantown, although I regard it almost as a duty. The national importance of the commemoration of that settlement consists not alone in the fact that there in 1683 was the beginning of that vast immigration of Germans to North America, which has had so great an influence upon our civilization nor upon the further fact that there in 1688 began the struggle against slavery in this country. In 1523 a sect arose in Germany which taught the doctrine of the separation of church and state and that there was no authority upon the part of the state to control questions of belief. Its doctrine promulgated over Europe led to the establishment of the Quakers in England and to the settlement of two American colonies, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, and became the foundation stone of the National Constitution and Government. They were the members of this sect who founded Germantown, and the tremendous significance of the event in American history does not need to be detailed.

Sincerely, yours,

Samuel W. Pennypacker.

Hon. J. Hampton Moore.

In addition to this letter, Mr. Chairman, I desire to refer to a work by Judge Pennypacker entitled, "The Settlement of Germantown." This book, which I have borrowed from the Congressional Library for this occasion, is in constant use as a reference book upon questions affecting German-American history. I respectfully commend it to the committee should further detailed information be desired.

Without taking more time, I desire now to present as the first proponent of this bill, the president of the National German-American Alliance of the United States of America. The association of which this gentleman is president has a membership of at least 2,000,000 people scattered throughout the United States, descendants, many of them, of this first settlement which established itself so happily for the future of this country in what we now regard as the sacred precincts of Germantown. I have the honor of presenting to you Dr. C. J. Hexamer, of Philadelphia, president of the National German Alliance.

STATEMENT OF C. J. HEXAMER, PH. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Doctor Hexamer. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I represent the National German-American Alliance, a patriotic American organization incorporated by an act of Congress of the United States, with state branches in every State of the Union, with a total membership of over two millions of Americans of German birth or extraction. I beg leave to file with the committee the act of incorporation of the alliance.

AN ACT To incorporate The National German-American Alliance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That C. J. Hexamer, M. D. Learned, Adolph Timm, John Weber, Hans Weniger, H. C. Bloedel, all of the State of Pennsylvania; John Tjarks, of the State of Maryland; C. C. Lienau, of the State of New Jersey; Kurt Voelckner, of the District of Columbia; H. A. C. Anderson, of the State of New York; Gustave Bender, of the State of Texas; Joseph Keller, of the State of Indiana; F. O. Martin, of of the State of Idaho; Gustav Halbach, of the State of Ohio; H. J. Nienstedt, of the

State of Minnesota, officers and members of the National German-American Alliance of the United States of America, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body politic and corporate of the District of Columbia under the name of "The National German-American Alliance of the United States of America." And by that name they and their successors may have and use a common seal, and may alter and change the same at pleasure, and may make by-laws and elect officers and agents, and may take, receive, hold, and convey real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of the society.

SEC. 2. That this corporation shall be perpetual and have all the privileges accorded by existing laws or that may hereafter be enacted by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 3. That this corporation, composed of the individuals aforesaid and their associates, under the name and style aforesaid, is formed for the purposes as follows: The conservation of the principles of representative government and the protection and maintenance of all civil and political rights; the protection of German immigrants against imposition and deception and to assist in their naturalization; the study of American institutions and the publication of American history; the cultivation of the German language, literature, and drama, and the perpetuation of the memory and deeds of those early German pioneers whose influence has been of incalculable benefit to the intellectual and economic development of this country and whose loyalty in times of stress and strife is a matter of history.

SEC. 4. That said corporation shall have a constitution and shall have power to amend the same at pleasure: *Provided*, That such constitution or amendments thereof do not conflict with the laws of the United States, or of any State.

SEC. 5. That said corporation shall have the right to hold its meetings at any place within the United States as may be best suited or most advantageous to the carrying out of the purposes for which this corporation is formed.

SEC. 6. That said corporation shall not engage in any business for gain, the purposes of said corporation being educational and patriotic.

SEC. 7. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved February 25, 1907.

The CHAIRMAN. That is admitted.

Doctor HEXAMER. I should also like to file a résumé of its principles, scope, and activities as a patriotic organization.

The CHAIRMAN. That is admitted.

THE NATIONAL GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE—RÉSUMÉ OF ITS PRINCIPLES, SCOPE, AND ACTIVITY.

[Incorporated by act of Congress.]

The National German-American Alliance is a thoroughly American institution, being composed, as it is, of citizens of the United States of America, natives of German extraction and of Germans who have acquired the right of citizenship. The alliance calls on all Germans in this country to acquire the right of citizenship, as soon as they are legally entitled to it, to take an active part in public life, and to exercise their right at the polls fearlessly and according to their own judgment. (Principles and platform, par. 6.) In looking over the principles of the alliance, we can not help quoting another passage, which reads: "Always true to the adopted country, ever ready to risk all for its welfare, sincere and unselfish in the exercise of the duties of citizenship, respecting the law—still remains the watchword."

And now let us proceed, having satisfied ourselves that the alliance "has no exclusive interests in view, nor the founding of a state within a state," to investigate briefly its scope and activity. Again, we can do no better than to quote from its principles the following initial passage: "The National German-American Alliance aims to awaken and strengthen the sense (consciousness) of unity among the people of German origin in America with a view to promote the useful and healthy development of the power inherent in them as a united body for the mutual energetic protection of such legitimate desires and interests not inconsistent with the common good of the country and the right and duties of good citizens."

Now for a few historical data: The alliance was founded in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 19, 1900; constituted on October 6, 1901, and incorporated by act of Congress, February 25, 1907. It now numbers over 2,000,000 members and has branches in every State of the Union. The alliance, as such, refrains from all interference in party politics, and excludes, strictly, questions and matters of religion, being, therefore, nonpolitical and nonsectarian.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ALLIANCE SINCE ITS FOUNDING.

Let us now cast a retrospective glance upon the notable achievements of the alliance. Here we have a petition in behalf of the Boers in South Africa, who so valiantly defended their rights. Said petition bore the signatures of 1,500,000 friends of the cause of liberty.

Next our attention is directed to the successful presentation of a bill in Congress for a monument in honor of Gen. Baron von Steuben.

And thirdly, a successful agitation for pensioning Gen. Peter Osterhaus, and for his admission into the ranks of the retired officers of the Regular Army.

OTHER WORKS OF THE ALLIANCE.

On the 1st day of August, 1907, the alliance arranged a German Day at the Jamestown Exposition in commemoration of the first Declaration of Independence that was promulgated by German-Americans on the same day in the year 1775.

The presentation of a memorial to Congress, advocating the establishment of international courts of arbitration.

On June 6, 1906, the alliance again advocated the establishment of a commission on immigration, and the distribution of immigrants in localities where they are needed most.

On January 13, 1907, there was held at Baltimore a conference on immigration to which ten States had sent delegates. The resolutions of this conference were submitted to the national convention.

When San Francisco was visited by an earthquake, the alliance opened a subscription list with $300, and sent to the San Francisco branch on July 12, 1906, the sum of $2,420.75.

On February 19, 1907, the National German-American Alliance was incorporated by act of Congress, the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives and that of the Senate having convinced themselves that the alliance is a strictly American organization.

Later on, an agreement was ratified with "The Ancient Order of Hibernians in America," to act in concert in matters of interest to both organizations.

Among other things, the following were: *Resolved*, That the joint conference committee of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America and of the National German American Alliance unanimously declare an alliance between the people of both organizations for the good of this Republic, on the following basis:

1. Any measure of mutual interest passed by the executive committee or by a national convention of either organization shall be transmitted by its national officers to the national officers of the allied associations for approval and action.

2. To oppose an alliance of any kind, secret or otherwise, with any foreign power on the part of the Government of the United States.

3. To recommend a systematic investigation of the share all races have had in the development of our country, in war and in peace, from the earliest days, as the basis for the founding and continuance of an unprejudiced and unbiased American history.

From the above notes and quotations we glean the following facts:

1. That the National German American Alliance is a thoroughly American organization.

2. That it keeps aloof from partisan politics and sectarianism.

3. That it urges on all Germans who come to this country the necessity of becoming citizens in the land of their adoption.

4. That it takes deep interest in the proper education of youth, ever mindful of the words of Sallust: "Orandum est nobis, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano" (We should pray for a sound mind in a sound body).

5. The alliance advocates all legal and economically correct measures for the protection of the forests of the United States.

Officers of the National German American Alliance are:

President—Dr. C. J. Hexamer, Philadelphia.
First vice-president—Joseph Keller, Indianapolis, Ind.
Second vice-president—John Tjarks, Baltimore, Md.
Third vice-president—Col. E. C. Stahl, Trenton, N. J.
Fourth vice-president—Hon. John D. Cappelmann, Charleston, S. C.
Treasurer—H. Weniger, Philadelphia.
Financial secretary—H. Weder, Philadelphia.
Secretary—Adolph Timm, Philadelphia.

PRINCIPLES OF THE NATIONAL GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The National German-American Alliance aims to awaken and strengthen the sense of unity among the people of German origin in America, with a view to promote the useful and healthy development of the power inherent in them as a united body for the mutual energetic protection of such legitimate desires and interests not inconsistent with the common good of the country and the right and duties of good citizens; to check nativistic encroachments; to maintain and safeguard the good friendly relations existing between America and the old German fatherland. To read the history of German immigration is to be convinced how much it has contributed to the advancement of the spiritual and economic development of this country, and to realize what it is still destined to contribute, and how the German immigrant has at all times stood by his adopted country in weal or in woe.

The alliance demands, therefore, the full honest recognition of these merits and opposes every attempt to belittle them. Always true to the adopted country, ever ready to risk all for its welfare, sincere and unselfish in the exercise of the duties of citizenship, respecting the law—still remains the watchword. It has no exclusive interests in view nor the founding of a State within a State, but sees in the centralization of the inhabitants of German origin the shortest road to and the surest guarantee for the attainment of the aims set forth in this constitution. It calls, therefore, on all German organizations, as the organized representatives of the German spirit and manners, to cooperate with it for their development, and recommends, further, the formation of societies in all the States of the Union for the preservation of the interests of German Americans, looking toward an eventual centralization of these societies into a great German-American alliance, and would have all German societies consider it a duty and an honor to join the organization in their respective States. The alliance engages to labor firmly and at all times with all the legal means at its command for the maintenance and propagation of its principles, and to defend them energetically wherever and whenever they are in danger. Its purposes are the following platform:

1. The alliance as such refrains from all interference in party politics, reserving, however, the right and duty to defend its principles, also in the political field, in case these should be attacked or endangered by political measures. The alliance will inaugurate and support all legislation for the common good that is sure to find unanimous approval of its members.

2. Questions and matters of religion are strictly excluded.

3. It recommends the introduction of the study of German into the public schools on the following broad basis:

Along with English, German is a world language. Wherever the pioneers of civilization, trade, and commerce have penetrated we find the people of both languages represented; wherever real knowledge of another language prevails more generally, there an independent, clear, and unprejudiced understanding is more easily formed and mutual friendly relations promoted.

4. We live in an age of progress and invention; the pace of our time is rapid and the demands on the individual are inexorable; the physical exertion involved increases the demands on the bodily force; a healthy mind should live in a healthy body. For these reasons the alliance will labor for the introduction of systematic and practical gymnastic (physical culture) instruction in the public schools.

5. It further declares in favor of taking the school out of politics, for only a system of education that is free from political influence can offer the people real and satisfactory schools.

6. It calls on all Germans to acquire the right of citizenship as soon as they are legally entitled to it, to take an active part in public life, and to exercise their right at the polls fearlessly and according to their own judgment.

7. It recommends either a liberal and modern interpretation or the abolition of laws that put unnecessary difficulties in the way of acquiring the right of citizenship, and frequently entirely prevent it. Good character, unblamable upright life, obedience to the laws should decide, and not the answering or nonanswering of arbitrarily selected political or historical questions, which easily confuse the applicant.

8. It opposes any and every restriction of immigration of healthy persons from Europe, exclusive of convicted criminals and anarchists.

9. It favors the abolition of antiquated laws no longer in accordance with the spirit of the times, which check free intercourse and restrict the personal freedom of the citizen.

10. It recommends the founding of educational societies which will foster the German language and literature, teach those anxious to learn, and arrange courses of lectures on art and science and questions of general interest.

11. It recommends a systematic investigation of the share Germans have had in the development of their adopted country, in war and in peace, in all kinds of German American activity, from the earliest days, as the basis for the founding and continuance of a German-American history.

12. The alliance advocates all legal and economically correct measures for the protection of the forests of the United States.

13. It reserves the right to extend or supplement this platform when new conditions within the scope of its time and aims make it desirable or necessary.

Doctor HEXAMER. As national president of this organization I am empowered to assure you that it is the unanimous wish of our members that this bill, H. R. 9137, be passed, because we feel that the first pioneers of the race which has contributed, in round numbers, about one-third of our total population, and which has done so much to build up our glorious nation, deserves as much respect as the "Pilgrim fathers." The landing place of the "Pilgrim fathers" has been fittingly decorated through a liberal appropriation of Congress. Congress at the time appropriated $40,000 for that project. We only ask for $30,000. I beg leave to file the bill donating that amount to the Pilgrim fathers monument.

The CHAIRMAN. That is admitted.

AN ACT To appropriate the sum of forty thousand dollars as a part contribution toward the erection of a monument at Provincetown, Mass., in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims and the signing of the Mayflower compact.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of forty thousand dollars, to aid in erecting a monument at Provincetown, Massachusetts, in commemoration of the first landing of the Pilgrims on Cape Cod and the signing of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower in the harbor of said Provincetown: *Provided*, That the said sum of forty thousand dollars shall not be payable until there shall have been raised and made available for the erection of said monument an additional sum of at least forty thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That the design of said monument shall be approved by the Secretary of War, the governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the president of the Cape Cod Pilgrims' Memorial Association; and the money for the erection of said monument shall be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of War, the governor of Massachusetts, and the president of the Cape Cod Pilgrims' Memorial Association: *And provided further*, That the responsibility for the care and keeping of said monument shall be and remain with the Cape Cod Pilgrims' Memorial Association, it being expressly understood that the United States shall have no responsibility therefor.

Approved, June 8, 1906.

Doctor HEXAMER. The site of the first permanent settlement of German pioneers should likewise be marked. An artistic corner stone marking the site of the first permanent German colony in the United States at Vernon Park, Germantown, now the twenty-second ward of Philadelphia, was erected by the alliance in 1908, and the National German Alliance is prepared to donate the same amount as Congress to erect a suitable monument. These first pioneers of Germantown should be so honored, because they brought with them the highest ideals of liberty which have left an indelible impress on the American people.

German Americans have always shown good common sense, and a just appreciation of the personal rights of others. While Puritan New Englanders maltreated unfortunate Quakers who fell into their hands, and "killed witches," the first successful German colony, at Germantown (now the twenty-second ward of Philadelphia), in 1688 drew up a remonstrance against slavery—the first of all such protests.

Bear with me a moment, while I will attempt to sketch what our nation owes to the German pioneers, their followers, and their descendants, whose memory is justly to be honored by the monument, to which you are requested to contribute through an act of Congress.

In 1690, Wilhelm Rittenhouse erected the first paper mill in America, on a branch of the Wissahickon, and the German section of Pennsylvania became a great publishing center. Prior to the Revolution there were more printing presses operated by Germans in Pennsylvania, and more books published by them than in the whole of New England. It was the German Pastorius who wrote the first schoolbook, it was the German Christopher Saur who printed the first Bible in any European language in America, and the German cloister Ephrata had its own printing press, paper mill, and bookbindery as early as 1745, and was able to publish, in 1749, a German translation of the "Märtyrer Spiegel," a folio volume of 1,500 pages—the greatest literary undertaking of the American colonies. And no less a person than Benjamin Franklin found it necessary to cater to German trade by printing German books. Down to the Revolutionary war there were issued in Pennsylvania eight newspapers in English, while there were ten published in German. The Bible was printed in German, in America, three times and the Testament seven times before they were printed in English.

As a defender of the soil the German has always been strong, and when, in 1756, the colonies were harassed by Indians, the Royal American Regiment, raised by order of Parliament, consisted mostly of Germans, including the officers; and a German, Conrad Weiser, acted as interpreter at the council with the Indians at Easton. Again, when the valley of the Mohawk was overrun by Indians, threatening New York, the German Nicolaus Herchheimer and his brave German followers led in the defense. It was the German Moravian missionary Fred. Post, whose eloquent addresses to the Indian warriors, near Fort Du Quesne, won them over to our side at a moment most critical in our colonial history.

When the great revolutionary storm arose and it became necessary to fight for liberty, the German colonists were not lacking in their devotion to the cause of freedom. One not of German birth has recently pointed out that as early as 1772 the German residents of Philadelphia, who were influential in business and civic affairs, organized an association called "The Patriotic Society of the City and County of Philadelphia." The object of the society was to encourage resistance to British authority in the colonies. In 1774, when the British ministry threatened to close the Boston port on account of the tea episode, the Germans of Philadelphia called a meeting to consider the situation, when they appointed a "correspondence committee," the duty of which was to correspond with their German kinsmen of the other colonies urging them to get ready for the conflict which, to their minds, was inevitable. The provincial assembly which met in the same year was largely represented by Pennsylvania Germans, among whom may be mentioned Christopher Ludwig and George Hubley, of Philadelphia; Matthias Schlouch, of Lancaster; Christian Schultz, from Berks; Peter Kaechlein and Jacob Arndt, of Northampton, and Casper Weitzell, from Northumberland. In the convention held in January of the next year the Germans were still

more largely represented, and upon each occasion were unanimous in their determination to resist further British aggression, urging at the same time separation from the "mother country," which was no mother country of theirs, and they were not bound to the English colonists by any ties of blood or kinship, which would make them hesitate to take a stand against their English rulers. Later on, the correspondence committee issued a pamphlet in which was set forth that the "Germans of Pennsylvania had learned with satisfaction that the people, without regard to race, creed, or former nationality, whether rich or poor, had given their unqualified approval to the act of Congress, and that the Germans especially everywhere were taking measures to have the militia put in shape and were forming new military organizations, so that they should be ready to march wherever they should be needed, in the event of war; urging upon those Germans that could not enlist, for any reason, to contribute to the patriotic cause according to their ability."

All these matters transpired before open hostilities, and after the war was entered upon they were the first to take up arms and among the last to lay them down. The roll of Revolutionary soldiers bristles with the names of Pennsylvania German soldiers, many of whom rose to great distinction. Bancroft, in his History of the Revolution, says of them: "The Germans of Pennsylvania were on the side of freedom."

Early in 1775 the Germans organized armed bodies in support of Congress. The boards of the German Society of Pennsylvania and of the Lutheran and Reformed churches issued manifestos, advocating armed resistance; and German associations began drilling. Michael Hillegas, of German parentage, became the first treasurer of the United Colonies, and later of the United States (grateful Pennsylvanians honored his memory by a statue at the State Capitol); and such men as George Schlosser, Jacob Schreiner, Jacob Arndt, and Casper Weitzell were leading members in Revolutionary organizations. While Christopher Ludwig, whom Washington called "my honest friend," became superintendent of bakeries of the continental armies. At Charleston, S. C., Michael Kalteisen raised a company of German fusiliers; and on May 25, 1776, Congress formally accepted a German regiment recruited in Pennsylvania and Maryland. At Woodstock, Va., the astonished world beheld the patriotic spectacle of a young German minister, the Rev. Peter G. Muehlenberg, exchanging his pulpit for the colonelcy of a German regiment—the man who, in reward for his bravery, was soon to become a brigadier, and later a major-general of the American Army (his statue graces the "Hall of Fame" in the National Capitol). In recounting American deeds of valor let us not forget the glorious fight of the Germans, under Col. Nicolaus Herchheimer (usually spelled Herkimer in our histories) against the British and Tories at Oriskany, N. Y. The First New York Battalion, like its colonel, Lasher, consisted largely of Germans, and Baron Weissenfels, a German, commanded other New York forces. Pennsylvania should never forget the valiant services of Daniel, John, Gabriel, and Joseph Hiester, nor that brave German, J. P. Schott, and his gallant dragoons.

When the convention wanted a reliable printer, it did well to select one from the race at Gutenberg—Heinrich Miller, a German.

Hallowed to every true American is the ground where that noble German, Baron de Kalb, shed his blood, fighting that we might be free. And never can a grateful people forget the services of Baron von Steuben—who had learned the art of war under the great Frederick, and became the drillmaster and inspector-general of the United States Army—"the right arm of Washington," as he has been called, and whose memory our grateful nation honored by a magnificent equestrian statue at the national capital.

In the winter of 1776 the army of Washington was reduced to 3,000 men—and in that terrible extremity he considered the necessity of a retreat to the west of the Alleghenies—when, just in the nick of time, the disheartened remnant of his army was reinforced by 1,500 recruits, which enabled him to win the battles of Trenton and Princeton. It should be spread in letters of gold upon the pages of our history that every man of them was from the soil of fair Germanized Pennsylvania.

When the soldiers of Washington were starving, the men that gave their own personal bond for $100,000—a very large sum in those days—to buy provisions for the suffering army were nine Germans. And when Mifflin's motion that money be collected to purchase arms was negatively debated, another German-American patriot, Ludwig, arose, and in broken English thus cut short the flow of rhetoric: "Mr. President, I am only a poor gingerbread baker, but write me down for 200 pounds."

In 1787 the most important deliberations in our national history, the constitutional conventions, were inaugurated, and a German, F. A. Muehlenberg, a brother of the general, was elected president of the Pennsylvania convention. Later he was chosen Speaker of the First and Third Congresses, in which his deciding vote—there being a tie—on April 29, 1796, made Jay's treaty operative. This was a characteristic act of moral courage, for it drew down upon him the hate of the jingoes of his time. Although the adoption of the Constitution was a matter vital to our further existence as a nation, grave doubt then prevailed whether it would finally pass. Then German-Americans again demonstrated their sound common sense by a strong appeal for its speedy adoption.

When, in 1812, and again in 1846, the piping times of peace were broken by rude blasts of war, numerous Germans fought valiantly for the country of their adoption. Against Mexico such able officers as J. F. Ballier, A. Moore, O. Zirkel, and A. Kautz enlisted in our armies. And when the poet on those memorable 12th, 13th, and 14th days of September, 1814, anxiously asked at Baltimore—

> Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
> What so proudly we waved at the twilight's last gleaming—

it was largely due to the Germans, who had so nobly responded, and who were in the front ranks of the defenders, that the banner still waived, and Gen. John Stricker, who commanded the American forces, and Maj. George Armistead, who defended Fort McHenry, were also of German blood.

Then came the struggle for the abolition of slavery, and, naturally, the race which before all others in 1688 had protested against the crime of holding fellow-men in bondage, did more than its share in fighting for the cause of freedom. It was to preserve our nation's banner inviolate that thousands of men of German blood gave up

their lives. They died that not one star should be ruthlessly torn from the field of blue and that the stars and stripes might continue to wave intact—

O'er the land of the free and the homes of the brave.

It is well known that Germans saved Missouri for the Union. Few, however, realize with what enthusiasm they came to our national defense in those years of mortal strife among brothers, 1861 to 1865, when some 200,000 of them served in the armies of the North. The first defenders that rallied round the flag when Sumter fell and brave men stood aghast, the first 530 volunteers who entered the city of Washington to shield our capital and defend Old Glory, were men from the German regions of Pennsylvania. It was, however, in peaceful pursuits that German settlers sought their greatest triumphs. When they took up arms it was from necessity of defense only, not for the love of slaughter—and so their fields blossomed as the rose, and their farms became "garden spots" in the land.

In every department of human industry the results of their knowledge and of their patient, assiduous toil are apparent. They built the first waterworks in our country, they established the first iron furnaces, glass works, textile mills, paper mills, chemical works, piano factories, made the first clocks, astronomical instruments, etc. As early as 1792, they bought up coal lands and organized the Lehigh Coal Mining Company. The Brooklyn Bridge, "the eighth wonder of the world," was built by a German, John Roebling; and the great Nevada tunnel, one of the most stupendous of engineering undertakings, was executed by Adolph Sutro, a German.

The brother of Mr. Sutro is here to-day to advocate the passage of this bill.

And if one wishes to see what the Germans and their descendants are still doing as men of affairs, it is only necessary to look at the number of German names in business directories.

In our educational system German influence has been paramount from the kindergarten to the university, for even the name university is used by us in the German, not the English sense.

The German-American teachers have a noble lineage, beginning with that learned schoolmaster, Pastorious, the settler of 1683, who, besides English, wrote in German, Spanish, French, Italian, Greek, and Latin; and the patient pedagogue, Christopher Dock, whose "Schul Ordnung," written in 1750 and published in 1770, was the first treatise on pedagogy which appeared in America. The Germans devised Sunday schools, and Saur printed Sunday-school tickets thirty-six years before the system was inaugurated in England by Robert Raikes, who usually receives the credit of being the originator.

To the German universities and technical high schools we owe an immense debt of gratitude, and such men as Dr. Andrew D. White, late ambassador to Germany, and the late United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. William T. Harris, have pointed out that intellectually Germany has been to us a "motherland."

Many are not aware how powerful have been also the ancient customs and characteristics the German has brought with him on our everyday life and the cultural development of our people. He has

introduced his systems of physical culture, his music and song. To him we owe our two most beautiful festivals, that of Easter and Christmas, and to him we will owe—for he is the most democratic of all peoples in his tastes and enjoyments—a better appreciation of the fact which Herbert Spencer has so tersely expressed by "Every man is free to do that which he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man."

And he teaches that domesticity which crystallizes in the belief that a man has no right to seek enjoyment in places where he can not take his wife and children with him. His happy family life has enabled him to accomplish with small pecuniary means what he has in the upbuilding of our land. He has been fruitful and multiplied, and needs no lectures on race suicide.

Honor to whom honor is due. Honor the memory of those to whom we owe so much as a nation by passing this bill.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thank you for your courtesy.

Mr. THOMAS. That is a very interesting paper. Was Count Zinzendorf a German-Moravian?

Doctor HEXAMER. Yes, sir. He visited Pennsylvania in 1741.

Mr. THOMAS. And he made a settlement——

Doctor HEXAMER. At Bethlehem; yes, sir. That is, his son-in-law, David Nitschmann, in 1738 made the settlement, and Zinzendorf on his arrival in 1741 named it Bethlehem.

Mr. THOMAS. And near Winston Salem?

Doctor HEXAMER. Yes, sir; in North Carolina the settlements of Bethabaca, Bethany, and Salem were made by German-Moravians about the year 1751.

Mr. MOORE. Doctor, do you know of any national memorial commemorating the German settlement in America?

Doctor HEXAMER. No, sir. In looking over the best general work on German-American history, for which a prize of $3,000 was awarded, The German Element in the United States (in two volumes), by A. B. Faust, I was astonished to find it had never been done.

The CHAIRMAN. Can there be any question at all that this is the first place where the Germans settled?

Doctor HEXAMER. None whatever, sir. There were of course Germans in the country before that time. John Lederer, who explored the country from Maryland away down to the swamps of the Santee River, was a German, and the governor of the New Netherlands and later of New Sweden, Peter Minuit (Minuewit), was a German from Wesel. Then there were a number of Germans in the unfortunate settlement that was destroyed at Port Royal in South Carolina. But the first real permanent settlement exclusively German was that founded by Pastorius, and that settlement exists to the present day.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a colony was the original settlement?

Doctor HEXAMER. Thirteen families; that is, the first original settlers who arrived on the ship *Concord* on the 6th of October, 1683 (old style).

The CHAIRMAN. How long after that was it before the place was named Germantown?

Doctor HEXAMER. It was named Germantown at once.

Mr. MOORE. Will you briefly describe the manner in which they lived?

Doctor HEXAMER. The first winter after their coming they were exceedingly poor; they dug caves and erected small huts; but they were skilled mechanics, and by industry and thrift soon became well-to-do. They were mostly weavers of linen and hosiery, and for that reason the coat of arms of Germantown contains "Vinum, linum et textrinum"—"Wine, linen, and the loom"—translated into German, "Der Wein, der Lein und der Webeschrein." It is due to them and their descendants that Philadelphia has become a great textile-manufacturing center. In reply to a former question in regard to German settlements in North Carolina I may add that there was a German settlement in North Carolina as early as 1710, one of the results of the exodus from the Palatinate in 1709, others settling in New York and in Pennsylvania.

Mr. THOMAS. The Germans from the Palatinate, with the Swiss, came over with Baron de Graffenried and made a settlement at my city of Newbern, N. C., in 1710.

Doctor HEXAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. Do you remember the date of the German-Moravian settlement at Winston-Salem, N. C., under Count Zinzendorf?

Doctor HEXAMER. I really do not remember the correct date. It was about 1751 the Moravians settled there. Perhaps Doctor Learned can give the exact date.

Mr. THOMAS. Was it not about the same time as the settlement at Germantown, Pa.?

Doctor LEARNED. No; the Moravians came later; the first ones came and settled in Georgia.

Mr. THOMAS. Did not those North Carolina German Moravians come down from Pennsylvania?

Doctor LEARNED. Well, to Winston-Salem, they did. But the whole Moravian branch came from Georgia, you know.

Mr. THOMAS. Came from where?

Doctor LEARNED. Georgia; that is, the advance guard of them.

Mr. THOMAS. Did not those North Carolina Moravians come down from Pennsylvania?

Doctor LEARNED. Part of them.

Mr. MOORE. Count Zinzendorf established a settlement at Nazareth, Pa. There is still an old institution there the traditions of which date back to him.

Doctor HEXAMER. The Germans introduced many more things than those I have mentioned to the committee; there is scarcely a skilled trade or technical profession that they did not first introduce in our country. The first kitchen garden was planted by the Germans and the first botanical garden was introduced by them. And this holds good of their descendants, for Leidy in science, Gross in surgery, Pepper in medicine, Cramp in shipbuilding, Herreshoff, Lick, and Yerkes are names to be proud of, and as a merchant no American has ever surpassed John Wanamaker.

Mr. MOORE. Doctor, the appearance of yourself and these other gentlemen to-day is fairly representative of the sentiment of the Germans of the United States in regard to this bill, is it not?

Doctor HEXAMER. They are unanimous on that.

Mr. MOORE. They have been informed as to the bill and that it was to be considered by this committee?

Doctor HEXAMER. They have passed resolutions everywhere requesting the passage of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think they agree that this is the proper place at which to commemorate the first German settlement?

Doctor HEXAMER. Yes, sir. The German day is celebrated throughout the United States; it has almost become a national holiday. In every hamlet and town throughout the United States the 6th of October is celebrated each year as the pioneer day.

The CHAIRMAN. If any gentleman desires to extend or amplify his remarks before they are printed, he will have that opportunity. I would be glad to have in the record a pretty good account of this first settlement.

Mr. MOORE. I was going to ask Doctor Learned to follow along on that line of thought. I have here a volume entitled "Life of Francis Daniel Pastorius," a text-book upon German-American literature, of which Doctor Learned, professor of German at the University of Pennsylvania at the time it was written, was author. Doctor Learned is now the head of the department of German-American research in the University of Pennsylvania. He has devoted much time to a study of the first German settlement; and inasmuch as he may speak of Pastorius, the founder of the German settlement, I shall read from his book a very few lines which appear in a "foreword" from former Governor Pennypacker. These are illustrative of the character of the man who founded the settlement at Germantown:

> The son of a judge and litterateur, he had been trained in the universities of Europe, and his powers had been broadened by travel and public discussion. It may well be doubted whether any other of the colonizers of America equaled him in intellectual cultivation and attainments. A linguist, he used with accuracy and fluency the German, English, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Latin, and Greek languages. His Latin epigrams, poetry, and jeux d'esprit show a complete familiarity with that tongue and much literary facility. He may be regarded as the typical man of letters of his period in America, and his original productions are numerous.

There is much more, of course, to be said about this remarkable man, but in view of the very brief time we have this morning I ask you now to listen to Doctor Learned.

STATEMENT OF MARION DEXTER LEARNED, PH. D., L. H. D., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.

Doctor LEARNED. It is as a Yankee-German whose paternal ancestors were English, settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1624, and later went to the foot of Mount Monadnock, in New Hampshire, and whose maternal forebears were Welsh, settled first in Pennsylvania, and later moved to Maryland, that I appear as a member of the German-American Alliance to speak in behalf of the bill to erect a monument to the Germans in Germantown.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the name of this Yankee-German ancestor?

Doctor LEARNED. The name of this ancestor was "Learned."

My studies in the history of the Germans in America early attracted my attention to Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown, and to the importance of this first permanent settlement in North America. Some twenty years ago I began to study the life and work of this man, and found in him a most remarkable representative of the scholarship of his time, a German jurist who had

studied at the best German universities, taken his degree in both kinds of law at the old University of Altdorf, which had the first professor of the jus publicum, or as we now say, "public law." Pastorius came to this country as an idealist to escape the levities and frivolities of the Old World. He came under strong religious conviction, the same kind of conviction that moved the Puritans and Quakers to seek refuge in the New World. The Germans who came with this scholar, jurist, and schoolmaster of Germantown were the forerunners of the great German immigration to America, the most significant continental element which came to American shores.

The little group of Crefeld weavers who set up their looms in Germantown in 1683, and thus established the first of those textile industries which made Philadelphia a great manufacturing city, were a part of that great Flemish industrial movement which had stimulated the textile industries of England centuries before and was now to begin a new epoch in the great industrial development of America.

The little colony of Germantown became the gateway through which the Germans began to find their way to the interior of Pennsylvania and other colonies. In the wake of the Crefelders came the thousands of Swiss and Palatine farmers. At the time when the Puritans of New England were wresting a scanty living from their stone-set farms, obliged to clear away the rocks and make walls of them before they could plow the soil, and while the Cavalier planters of Virginia confessed that they were unable to raise more than three crops of tobacco in succession on their tide-water lands, because of their inability to fertilize these lands, and were obliged, accordingly, to send their overseers and slaves to take up new lands to the west. The Palatine farmers, on the other hand, following the Crefelders, in 1709 and thereafter, brought a new method of tilling and fertilizing the soil, handed down to them from the Romans in the agri decumates. These German farmers understood the art of selecting as well as tilling and fertilizing the soil, and of making it yield its gifts season after season under the touch of their industry, and transformed the woodland and the prairie into a blooming paradise. They moved out through the valleys of Pennsylvania into western Maryland, the valley of Virginia, along the Appalachian slopes, across the mountains into Kentucky and Tennessee, along the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, on into the far West. They took with them their agricultural economy. They housed their stock and their crops, saving everything and wasting nothing. They felled the forest and conquered the prairie. They knew how to seek out the fat land, the red clay, and the heavy timberland; they knew that where a big tree grows a big crop will grow. Even Pastorius, scholar and dreamer as he was, looked out upon the great forest in front of his little house in Germantown and wished that he had a dozen strong Tyrolese woodmen to fell the giant oaks and chestnuts, that the Germans might plant their fields. The introduction of the textile industry by the Crefelders and of progressive agriculture by the Palatines was the beginning of that great economic service which the Germans have given to the material development of America. Our historians have begun to recognize this service. Men like Doctor Jamison, of the Carnegie Institution, and Professor Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, have already turned their attention to the progress of this German thrift through the South

and the great West, and recognized in it one of the most potent factors in that development of the country which ex-President Roosevelt happily called "winning the West." Many of the old German diaries kept by the Hessians during the American Revolution noted this difference between the English and German methods of tilling the soil, and pointed out the superiority of the German farms in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, and Virginia, and emphasized the German barn, the German wagon, and the German thrift as the striking features of this German economy.

But the little German town of 1683 introduced other cultural elements besides the textile and agricultural economy and thrift already mentioned. The German settlers of Germantown brought with them the academic culture of the Old World. Pastorius, the founder of the colony, was a scholar of the university type which has come to be dominant in American civilization at the present time. He had studied at the best universities; had traveled in Germany, Holland, England, France, and Switzerland; was able to speak and write seven languages, Greek, Latin, English, Dutch, German, Italian, and French, and occasionally cite even Hebrew. Pastorius was the forerunner of that multitude of German educators, scholars, and scientists who have been the schoolmasters and the pioneers in American education during the nineteenth century, and transformed our old colleges into universities with laboratories and libraries as centers of research.

These are some of the contributions made by the Germans to our American civilization. The modest beginnings of the jurist schoolmaster Pastorius and his fellow-pioneers in Germantown in 1683 have become the dominant characteristics of the new America of our day. It was in Germantown that men like Pastorius, Rittenhous, Sauer, and many others of later date wrote their names high on the scroll of American history. The early men of Germantown were men of piety and loved liberty. They issued the famous protest against slavery in 1688. But they loved still more, like their successors, law and order in the Commonwealth, and were themselves exemplars of orderly American citizenship.

Mr. Moore. Will you say a word before you close as to the actual condition of the settlement?

Doctor Learned. The settlement of Germantown was made under the joint auspicies of the Frankfort Company and the Crefeld purchasers. Both of these groups of Germans bought extensive tracts of land in Pennsylvania. They were not persecuted, as many other American colonists, but came to America to improve their condition. The leading Crefelders as well as the Frankfort Company were land speculators. Jacob Telner and a number of other Crefelders bought from 5,000 to 1,000 acres of land from William Penn, and planned to settle their fellow-townsmen upon these grants. The consideration mentioned in a number of these deeds is £100 for 5,000 acres, or a proportionate sum for smaller tracts. The Frankfort Land Company, with Pastorius[a] as its agent, purchased 25,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, but because of the small number who had

[a] For passage characterizing Pastorius see Learned's "Life of Pastorius," p. 226, bottom.

come with Pastorius to represent the company was unable to secure from Penn a separate grant. Pastorius then united the Crefelders and his own Frankforters, and secured a grant of 6,000 acres for both groups on the present site of Germantown and neighborhood. Penn had already spoken of granting to the Germans a large tract for a compact settlement, which he first called Franckenland, but the name finally fixed upon by Pastorius for the colony was Germantown, which was founded on the 24th of October, 1683, and consisted of the thirteen families of Crefelders and nine representatives of the Frankfort Company, including Pastorius, 41 persons in all. The Crefelders were Quakerized Mennonites, and Pastorius, while nominally a Lutheran, strongly sympathized with the Quakers and the Mennonites.

Mr. Moore. Mr. Chairman, we have one other gentleman whom I should like to have speak. He is a representative of the National German-American Alliance beyond the Pennsylvania line—the president of the New York State Branch of the National German Alliance, Mr. Theodore Sutro, of New York City, a member of the New York bar.

STATEMENT OF MR. THEODORE SUTRO, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Sutro. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, after the fascinating and learned exposition of Doctor Hexamer and Professor Learned, as to the history of the German colonists and the contributions of Germans to the development of this country, it is unnecessary for me to enter into any further account of these interesting details.

The demand among the German population of the United States for some commemoration of the first colonization here by Germans is unanimous. I may say, on behalf of the Empire State, which I represent in this alliance, as president of the German-American Alliance of the State of New York, and also president of the United German Societies of the city of New York, that these organizations have passed resolution after resolution strongly upholding and favoring such a commemoration, through some monument, of the first landing of the first Germans that really spread industry and culture in the directions you have heard from the preceding speakers. And at the national convention of this great German-American National Alliance at Cincinnati, last October, at which almost every State in the Union was represented through delegates, a resolution was unanimously adopted in support of this project. So I may say that while we are only three here before you this morning we are the mouthpieces, beyond question, of the sentiment of the entire German population of the United States.

The appropriateness of erecting a monument, particularly at Philadelphia, where Independence Hall is located, is apparent from what has been said; but, aside from that, Pennsylvania is even today, you might say, typically the most German State in the Union. And, furthermore, in expressing the sentiment of the German population of the country, as to the proper place for the erection of a monument of this kind, I could think of no more suitable spot than Germantown, because the very name "Germantown" would suggest, in its choice, a recognition on the part of Congress of what the German-Americans have contributed to this country. We want this

federal recognition on behalf of the people of the United States of what our German forebears have done in building up our great Republic. What Plymouth Rock is to New England and to the spread of education, religion, and civilization generally from that end, we may fairly say Germantown is to Pennsylvania, and to the spread of the same high and worthy objects from that point southward and westward.

If the Congress of the United States has, in the discretion which is vested in it under the Constitution of the United States, under the clause to provide for the public welfare, seen fit to erect monuments to heroes in various localities in this country, and to commemorate great historical epochs by great expositions, certainly nothing could be more inspiring, nothing would be a greater lesson in patriotism and education, than the erection of a monument where the dawn of civilization, whether it be German or whatever it might be—although it was German in this instance—first appeared upon the horizon in this country, this dawn of civilization in the direction that has been explained to you by the speakers who have preceded me.

I only want to point out in a general way and very briefly why this particular monument should be erected and at Germantown. There are plenty of precedents in the many expositions that have been held in this country, for which large appropriations were made by Congress, the most important of which were intended to commemorate great historical epochs, such as the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, to commemorate the discovery of America, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, the Jamestown Exposition, and latterly, the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Oregon to commemorate the discovery of Oregon by Lewis and Clark; if those events deserved to be celebrated, how much more ought we, through some memorial pile, call the attention of future generations in this country to the people who were among its founders, and who were among the greatest patriots that have ever come to these shores. You have also commemorated, through monumental structures, the battlefields of the country, at Gettysburg and at other spots; how much more inspiring and how much better is the lesson that would be taught by perpetuating the memory of the first colonization at Germantown from which sprung those characteristics of civilization for which we are really living and for which our Government exists.

I want to take this occasion, also, to call to your attention the fact that the enlightened and progressive monarch who rules over the German Empire has shown not only his friendliness but his desire to contribute to the highest aspirations in this country. The German house at the Chicago exposition was one of the greatest features of that event; the German Museum at Harvard contains a wealth of contributions from the German Emperor and here, right under the shadow of the Capitol, stands the statue of Frederick the Great, which the Emperor of Germany presented to this Nation. I only mention these facts in order to refer to the appropriateness of recognizing the achievements here of the first people who came from that country and who, together with their successors, contributed so much to the upbuilding of the United States, by erecting this monument in the most suitable spot in America, at Germantown. I might even say that we might think at the present moment of the extraordinary and unprecedented

attentions which the Emperor is about to show and intended to show to a greater extent even than will be possible, in view of the sad event which has occurred in the death of the British monarch, to Theodore Roosevelt, the man who certainly is at the present time regarded in Europe as the representative of this nation. So, under all the circumstances, considering the relations between this country and Germany, considering the fact that Pennsylvania is almost a German-speaking State, that the spot where we ask that this monument be erected is called Germantown, and that there the first actual German colony, as a colony, was settled in 1683, I ask that this bill be favorably reported and passed, and in asking this I know that I represent the unanimous sentiment of the German element in the United States.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Moore, I would like you to make a brief statement as to just what your bill contemplates and the amount authorized to be expended and how you arrive at the amount. I presume you have taken some precedent for the amount stated. I would like also to know where the monument is to be erected.

Mr. MOORE. The National German-American Alliance has undertaken to raise $30,000 as a basis for the monument, and in order that it be given a nation-wide character they have asked that that amount be duplicated by the Government so that the citizens everywhere, those of German descent as well as all other good citizens, may understand that the Government appreciates, at least to the extent of this contribution, the influence of the German character in the United States.

Mr. BURKE. What is proposed to be erected?

Mr. MOORE. Doctor Hexamer has in mind plans, and I shall ask him to tell just what they are. They contemplate the erection of a pedestal, of course, and upon that a memorial the design of which is to be determined by a committee to consist of the Secretary of War, the governor of Pennsylvania, and the president of the National German-American Alliance, representative as it is of the German-American settlers in the United States.

Mr. BURKE. Where is it proposed to erect it—upon what spot or place?

Mr. MOORE. At a place called Vernon Park, in Germantown, in the very heart of Germantown, and the scene of very many of the incidents of the life of Pastorius and his compatriots. It would be in the very center of all that we hold to be historic.

Mr. BURKE. Germantown is a part of the city of Philadelphia?

Mr. MOORE. Germantown is one of the wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. BURKE. It is not a municipality by itself?

Mr. MOORE. No, it is not; it is part of Philadelphia. It is not a part of the old city proper; it is a part of the consolidated city which is encompassed in an area of 129 square miles. Germantown, of course, at the time of the settlement of Pastorius, was quite remote from the Delaware River, where they first made their appearance, and, as Doctor Hexamer has explained, the settlers started by living in caves and such crude habitations as they could devise to offset the winter.

Mr. THOMAS. Germantown is now one of the city wards?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMAS. I suppose you have fixed the amount of your bill, Mr. Moore, about the same as the monument for Provincetown, Mass.?

Mr. MOORE. I forget just what Provincetown cost. Was it $80,000?

Doctor HEXAMER. The bill appropriating for the erection of a monument at Provincetown, or the Plymouth Rock, carried $40,000.

Mr. MOORE. In view of the tremendous historic interest of this settlement and the influence of the descendants of these people upon the whole country I personally feel, and I am quite sure all associations favoring the passage of this bill feel, the amount asked for is exceedingly modest; that it is comparatively modest.

Mr. THOMAS. As compared with other appropriations?

Mr. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. The bill would have to be changed in some respects. We do not make an appropriation, to begin with; we only authorize. That is the first change that would have to be made.

Mr. MOORE. I had to do with the passage of the Grand Army memorial appropriation in the District of Columbia and——

Mr. BURKE. However, that is a matter that is immaterial at this time.

Mr. MOORE. The phraseology of the bill can very easily be changed to meet that condition.

Mr. BURKE. You do not say anything in regard to the site.

Mr. MOORE. No; the site was to be determined by the committee, headed by the Secretary of War; they would be better able to determine that, perhaps, than Congress.

Mr. BURKE. Is the site to be purchased?

Doctor HEXAMER. The site will be furnished by the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. MOORE. That is the understanding.

Doctor HEXAMER. We have already laid a corner stone there for the monument.

Mr. BURKE. I am merely asking these questions in order that we may have this information if the bill is considered with a view of reporting it. The bill is so drawn as to provide for a site.

Mr. MOORE. I had no opportunity this morning to consult with Doctor Hexamer; he is entirely familiar with the local conditions. I have not been in Germantown for some months and am, therefore, unable to say what the local conditions are. If you will permit, I think he can tell you exactly.

Mr. BURKE. If the site is to be furnished that should be one of the conditions for the authorization.

Mr. MOORE. My understanding is that the site is to be furnished.

Doctor HEXAMER. The city of Philadelphia has already given us the site.

Mr. BURKE. I want to make a further suggestion. Your bill does not now provide—at least I would not be able to understand from it what becomes of the money appropriated—how it is going to be spent and what disposition is going to be made of the money that is contributed. We reported a bill the other day, which I call to your attention because it may give you a precedent, authorizing an appropriation for the marking of the Oregon Trail, and that bill contemplates contributions. It is provided that those contributions shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, into a fund to

be known as the Oregon Trail fund, and the money is to be expended and accounted for as other moneys paid into the Treasury. I offer that as a suggestion to you. That will strengthen your bill and make it easier of passage.

Mr. MOORE. Is it your suggestion that the money thus far contributed by those who desire to participate in this fund should be deposited in the Treasury?

Mr. BURKE. I do not think there ought to be any doubt on the part of the Government as to how much is contributed or expended. If your proposition is that the Government appropriate $30,000 and you propose to contribute a like sum, then, in order that the Government may know that you have contributed that sum and that it is being expended in equal amount, the money should be accounted for, and it can not be accounted for unless paid into the Treasury. I would suggest that you get a copy of the Oregon Trail bill.

Mr. MOORE. I will, and look it over. And I would like to say this, Mr. Burke, the custom has been, as I recall it, so far as the District of Columbia is concerned, to have the Government donate the site and to pay for the pedestal, and those who desire to erect the monument to contribute the balance.

Mr. THOMAS. These suggestions are simply made by Mr. Burke for the purpose of permitting you to perfect your bill, which is well drawn, but the committee has recently made some amendments to the Oregon Trail bill in regard to the moneys contributed by private individuals. I would suggest that you look at that bill.

Mr. MOORE. I will cheerfully do everything possible to conform to the wishes of the committee. In the case of the Grand Army monument the site was donated by the Government and the Government paid for the construction of the pedestal, and the monument was erected and paid for by the contributors to the fund.

Mr. BURKE. As the German people of the country are interested, and as they have a representative in the House, I would like to know what Doctor Bartholdt has to say in regard to this particular measure.

Mr. MOORE. I was going to introduce Doctor Bartholdt in order that you might have the benefit of his judgment.

STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD BARTHOLDT, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I have but a word to say. I am heartily in favor of this bill. It is not a clannish project, but an American project. The Germans have a way of celebrating festivals, not for the commemoration of events in the old country, or events notable in German history, but they always commemorate and celebrate events in American history. The event which has been celebrated in this country for the last twenty years by the German organizations of the United States is the landing of the first German colony in Germantown, and it is to commemorate that event that this bill has been introduced, and I hope it will pass.

Mr. BURKE. You can say it is your opinion that the Germans of the country approve of this bill?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. They do not only approve of it, but they are very enthusiastic about it.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. There is no dissension whatever; they expect Congress to take favorable action at as early a date as possible.

Mr. THOMAS. Is there any dissension as to the location of the monument?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. If there is any I have not heard of it. Everyone knows that that colony landed at Germantown, and the fact that it is proposed to erect a monument on that spot seems to be satisfactory to everybody.

Another thing, with respect to the raising of the $30,000 by private subscription. I wish to remind you of a precedent and of the cooperation between the Government and private enterprise. When the St. Louis World's Fair was held $5,000,000 were supposed to be raised by the citizens of that city and $5,000,000 to be contributed by the Government. It was arranged that as soon as the treasurer of that organization would certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that the amount of money had been fully subscribed then the payment of the Government's money was made.

Mr. BURKE. The Secretary of the Treasury being satisfied?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Yes. For instance, if the treasurer of the German American Alliance, after the money has been collected, will certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, "I have on hand now, as a result of these private subscriptions, the amount necessary to require the Government's contribution of $30,000," then I should think there would be no more question about it.

Mr. BURKE. My only reason for making the suggestion is that this matter came up the other day: That frequently commissions are organized to undertake work of this kind; they seek appropriations from the Government and they are expended and they are expended by the commissions in any way they see fit; frequently they are expended for salaries and for expenses that, perhaps, are not entirely legitimate in connection with the enterprise. I mention this for the reason that it would be easier to get the legislation if all of these matters were fully covered.

I would suggest to Mr. Moore that he get a copy of the Oregon Trail bill, which provides that the amount appropriated shall not be available until the amount is contributed, which, I think, is named, they having offered to contribute a certain amount, and the money is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, as I remember it, and the money contributed shall be paid into the Treasury and created as a fund known as the Oregon trail fund. I think the bill provides that the money shall be expended and accounted for as other public moneys are accounted for. Then you know exactly where your money goes and how much has been contributed.

Mr. MOORE. That seems to me to be a matter of detail, and I suppose these gentlemen here, representing this project, will be satisfied with any arrangement you may make. I should like to say that Doctor Hexamer informs me that $10,000 has already been raised for this purpose. I had not thought of using this bill as an advertisement for the collection of funds.

Mr. BURKE. Your bill provides for a contribution?

Mr. MOORE. It does.

(Thereupon, at 12 o'clock m., the committee adjourned.)

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